HOUR OUTING GRAND RAPIDS HERALD. FROM HOME! To have The Break follow you.

VOLUME VIII.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1892

NUMBER 209.

HERE IS A SPEECH and while tariff rates cannot be based

That Knocks Democratic Sophistry

INTO A VERITABLE CONFUSION

Senstor Aldrich Speaks to the Subject of the Tariff and Fires a Broadside of Facts.

WASHINGTON, July 26 .- The senate, with the temperature ranging between 90 to 100, passed the whole day in discussing the tariff. Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, chairman of the subcommittee which has been investigating the effect of the McKinley bill on the necessaries of life, made an elaborate protection speech. He was replied to in part by Mr. Vest of Missouri and a further reply was promised from Mr. Carlisle of Kentucky. The senate took an important step in the direction of adjournment by adopting the report of its conference on the deficiency bill, leaving only the sundry civil bill to be disposed of. Anti-option was shelved for the day, but it a expected that tomorrow a vote will be taken on the Wolcott resolution to postpone that question till next December. Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island took the on the subject of the tariff and its floor to deliver his promised address effect. In opening his speech he ascome by common consent the leading issue in the approaching presidential campaign. The radical declarations of mocratic platform adopted at Chicago, and the equally radical utterances of leading representatives of the party insure this result. At no time in the history of the country have the lines between the two great parties upon this question been so clearly defined.

Great Candor Apparent. The party platforms of 1892 declare much greater candor than is customary in papers of this kind the doctrines of their respective parties. The republicans enter upon the campaign distinctly favoring the present protective policy and announcing definitely the prin-ciples which should control tariff legisprotection as a fraud, declare the unconstitutionality of protective tariff distres and make a special and vicious attack upon the tariff act of 1890 as the culminating atrocity of tariff leg-isiati n. The democratic platform is in many respects a radical departure from any of the previous official utterances of the party. At no time in the history of the country, except in the course of the movement of nullification, has an attempt heretofore been

Disguises Thrown Off.

The democratic platform of 1884 and dental protectionists who then held a place, nominally at least, in the demo-1892 disguises are thrown off and for the first time the party is arrayed in emcentain any element of protection. This clear alignment of parties greatly simplifies the discussion of the quespossible differences of opinion in re-gard to the republican plan of cam-paign. The friends of protection will lutionary doctrines which, although long secretly cherished by democratic leaders, are now for the first time openly avowed. The attack upon the indefensible position must be vigorous and persistent.

Paler Democratic Predictions "It is difficult to see how the results of the investigation of the sub-committee on finance could be a surprise to sonal tariff reformer. It has, I believe, been for many months apparent United States that none of the demoeratic predictions in regard to higher result of tariff legislation of 1890, has been fulfilled. The decline in the cost of living from June, 1889, to May, 1892, as shown by the report of the finance committee, was 3.5 per cent. The advance in wages, as shown by the same report, was .75 of 1 per cent. This chasing power of wages of 4.15 per cent. Assuming \$600 as the averge income of the families of the country would be equivalent to say \$25 family, or an aggregate saving for 13,-The addition of this vast sum nually to the national earnings and wealth is an achievement which speaks with a voice of thunder. During this time the incarate in living in England has been 1.19 per cent. If the conditions had been reversed our democratic friends would have insisted that it was the direct and log:cal resul of the rival

Great American Barnings.

am curious to see what explanation ey will now maker At no time in our history have the earnings of American people been as great, measured by their power to purchase the comforts and necessaries of life as they are today. Measured by the same standard they are vastly greater than those of any period before,

The rule that should apply in fixing the rates of protective duties is that they should in all cases equal the difference between the cost of production and distribution and the normal conditions of the article in question in our own and in that competing country where the cost of production is lowest. This was the rule which was followed in the preparation of the act of 1800 and of the tariff bill of 1888 which formed the basis of this measure. Protective duties levied in this manner have but one purpose and can have but one effect, that is to protect American labor and to maintain the existing high level of wages and earnings of American workmen. When such duties are removed or reduced below the protective point labor re-ceives the full force of the blow.

Tariff and Wages While it is not claimed that protec gre tariff guarantees any particular

directly on the difference in ascer-tained wages or even in the active earning of people in competing coun-tries, it will be readily seen that by the rule I have laid down this difference becomes indirectly the basis upon which duties are levied, as tariff rates are fixed by the difference in the cost of production between competing countries and the difference in the control and the difference in the cost of production in the final analysis of costs of a difference in wages or earnings. This rule is fixing rates should only apply, however, to articles in the production of which the United States has equal patural advantages with other countries. As a protectionst, I believe that the United States cannot afford, having in view the most development of her great re-sources to levy duties upon articles in tries have permanent natural advant ages. Such articles should be admitted In the case of articles fairly en titled to protection, the rule that I have laid down, I believe is the only one that should be followed.

Causes for Criticism. Tariff rates are frequently citicised because certain statistical reports show that the so-called percentage of labor cie is less than the rate of duty im-posed upon that article, and it is as-sumed therefore that the rates are unnecessarily high. For instance, these reports show that the average cost of labor in producing woolen goods is from 22 to 25 per cent of the total cost of the product, and therefore it is argued the rate duty should not exceed that rate. Statistics of this nature, taking into consideration, only the labor employed in a single stage in the long process of manufacture may have some value statistically, but they have no value wnatever in determining the rate of duties which should be imposed by a protective tariff. For instance, knowledge of the exact percentage in each case which the cost of riveting a blade into a pocket-knife bears to the in Solingen, would be of no value to a legislator. Protective duties are levied to equalize conditions, and it is the total relative cost of producing the completed knife at these competing points, and not the relation which the cost of riveting or polishing the bisde equalizing rates.

All calculation in regard to percent ages of labor cost are therefore entirely useless in a discussion of the tariff rates. If it costs \$1 to produce a yard of woolen cloth in Massachusetts and 60 cents in France, the natural advant-ages of the United States being equal to France in the production of woolen equalize conditions, to levy a duty of 40 cents a yard. It is easy for a legis-lator to ascertain differences in the total cost of production, but quite impossible for him to determine the mathematical relation of partial costs at dif-ferent stages. From this point of view much valuable time has also been wastmade to make the doctrine of the imconstitutionality of protective duties
the essential element of a political
creed. The steps by which the democracy have reached the radical postion
racy have reached the radical postion
sums paid for ciercal service, for supsums paid for cierca all the great mass of incidental expen-ses which go to make up the cost of

production. These all represent labor

Mr. Aldrich referred to a statement by John DeWitte Warner of New York on strikes, from which Senstor Vest had largely quoted, and in reply Mr. Aldrich submitted a report of the labor bureau upon this same subject. The number of strikes in this country varied from 443 in 1874 to 141 in 1886, the average number of each year for the whole period being 625. The number reported in 1850 is 798, being more than ten times as many as Mr. Warner for eighteen months covered by his statis-tice, which aggregated only 77. It can be said that at no time in the history of stantly and profitably employed and at such fatefactory wages as in the period referred to. No person in the United States with the capacity and willing-ness to work is out of employment. It s, perhaps, proper that I should say a word in regard to the condition an earnings of the operatives in Rhode Island. Instead of working at 'starvation wages,' the working people of my state are enabled, from their carnings, to live as well and as comfortably as \$1,000 for each family, deposited in the savings banks of the state, furnish the best evidence of their prosperity and satisfactory condition. These savings, accumulated since the inauguration of the protective policy of the United States, are greater per capita, I believe, than those of any other industrial com-munity in the world."

Wool and Tin

Wool duties were discussed by Sera-tor Aldrich, answering the effort of Senator Vest to prove that the duties was injurious alike to wool growers, uanufacturers and consumers. Senator Aldrich went into this question at length. Senator Aldrich said the framers of the act of 1890 were confident that it would lead to the establish-ment of new industries, and this confi-dence has been justified by the development in the Un plate industry alone, not to mention many others. He quoted from the report of Special Agent Avers showing that in the quarter ending June 30, 1892, the production of tin plate in the United States had been 3,225,691 pounds by twenty six manufacturers. "The cost twenty six manufacturers. the United States is \$5.32 a box, and in Wales \$3.20—the difference being in the cost of labor." Upon this general ead Senator Aldrich continued, "Under the tariff act of 1883 the coton ties used in the United States were mported. Since the enactment of the existing law the American manufacntire demand, and they are sold at a ower cost to the consumer here.

"The imposition of adequate protective duties upon lace window curtains, and many other articles has transrred important industries to the Horald, the leading reform newspaper in the United States, under date of July 1, 1882. A comparison of the value of dutable merchandise in-

Lasting for Twenty-Seven Rounds-The Fight a Give and Take One From Start to Finish.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26. - Danny Needbam of St. Paul and George Dawon of Australia, featherweights, fought for a purse of \$2,000 at the California Athletic club this evening. Needham weighed 139 and Dawson 119 pounds. The match was a very popular one, the records of both being clear of any suspicion of faking, and both having reputations as clever boxers. As a conse quence the hall was literally packed. The match went a long ways toward deciding the featherweight championship of the world. The betting was 10 to 7, with Dawson at the long end, and both men were played heavy at these odds. The men entered the ring at

8:58 p. m. Round 1-Needham was the first to lead, leading a light left on the face. Dawson then rushed, landing his right on the nose. Dawson landed a good right on the jaw and the round closed

with both sparring. Round 2-Danny landed two light lefts on Dawson's wind and a few seconds after a beanty on the nose, repeating the dose a second later. Both men displayed extreme cleverness. First blood for Needham.

Round 3—Both cautious. Several leads neatly stopped by both. George landed a light left on the facy. Needham rushed, swinging his right on the Round 4—Dawson showed a disposi-tion to force the fighting, but was cooled by a nice left on the mouth. Dawson landed a light left on the ear,

but received a heavy left on the law econd after.
Round 5-Danny reached the mouth with his left, the Australian counterlanding a heavy right on the jaw, stag gering Needham for a moment. The ound was in favor of Dawson.

Round 6—Nothing particular done.
Round 6—Nothing particular done.
Needham slipped to the floor once,
Dawson aiding him with a light right
on the back of the neck.

Round 7—Danny landed a heavy left
on the chest and a pretty left jab on
the mouth, repeating it a second later,
then again. Dawson looked serious
but kept coming. but kept coming.
Rounds —Needham missed two wel

meant upper cuts, Dawson landing a had right on the kidneys. Danney pabbed his opponent in the mouth and Dawson was evidently swallowing con-Round 9-Men did beautiful work.

Dawson landing several times on Need-nam's wind and Danny jabbed Daw-son's sore mouth with his left, landing one heavy right on the jaw. Danny legs seemed weak.
Round 10—Dawson landed a

eft on the jaw and a hard right on the kidneys. Dawson's left eye began to close, but he appeared the stronger of

Round 11-The men fought hard, Dawson playing for wind and Danny for the sore eye. Danny led a hard lor the sore eye. Danny led a hard upper cut on the nose, and Dawson bled freely. Needham rushed, landing his right on the jaw, making Dawson groggy. The call of time saved him. Hard fighting characterized the rounds up to the fifteenth and both men were badly used up, though Dawson had a shade the best of it. Needham was very week in the sixtaesther. ham was very weak in the sixteenth ing freely. Dawson played for wind. either man's fight. Both hitting hard and freely. Nothing was done up to the twenty-third round when Needham

left on the mouth, the latter landing hard on the right ribs. Hard fighting continued till the twenty-eighth round, when Needham landed a LaBlanche swing on the mouth without serious result, and in the twenty-minth round the fight was

The Insanity Experts Agree on Tha Point-Her Passion

MEMPRIS, Tenu., July 26 .- The state was "knocked out" today by the testimony of experts in the Mitchell case. The first witness, Dr. Sale, president of the Mississippi Medical association, tes-tified that he examined Miss Mitchell no longer ago than last Sunday, and from his conversation with the defend-ant he thought she was insane. Dr. J. H. Callendar of Nashville, medical superintendent of the Central insane asy physiology and brain diseases in the Vanderbilt university, was the next expert to take the stand. As Dr. Chandler was one of the physicians who acted as medical experts in the Guiteau case; his testi mony was eagerly betened to by all of the lawyers and jurymen. He said that insanity might not be inherited, but the ineane temperament could be passed from mother to children or from father to child. This temperament is more likely to be interited The first fact that impressed him contemplation of this case was that sane temperament from her moth-er. Being of an meane tempera-ment it is not surprising that on meeting Freds Ward when she (Alice) had reached the age of puberty the an ardent passion. This became more and more a passion and was a love which surpassed that which a man might feel for a woman. This love being interrupted became a fixed delusion. He whole soul being absorbed to this un patural attachment she became truly a sexual pervert. It did not follow from this that she was insane yet this was an insane delusion. She her that she intended to follow Freils Ward to the bist, kill her and then cut her own throat. In her excitement

WON BY A SCRATCH reply to a question from the attorney general. Mr. Callendar said that proper uterine treatment might cure Miss Mitchell. The physician stated that this was the first case of sexual perversion that he ever saw and that the subject should be kept in seclusion. Dr. Campbell, superintendent of the eastern asylum for the instance at Knoxville, had been suppressed by the state, but he was summoned by the state, but he was placed on the stand by the defense and

> Mitchell was insuno. Here the defense Banker's Daughter in Tights. New York, July 26.—Grace Harper, a Cincinnati society belle, will appear next Monday evening at Palmer's theater as Paola in "The Mascot." Miss Harper is the daughter of J. W. Har-per, a Cincinnati bank president. Her part is not a prominent one but it re-

gave it out freely that he thought Alice

Steamer Trave in Collision QUARANTINE STATION, L. I., July 26 The steamer Trave, arriving at quarantine this afternoon, came in collision with the schooner F. B. Taulor, and cut the latter almost in two, killing the mate and injuring the captain. The balance of the crew was rescued.

FAILED TO MAKE A GO. Newspaper Men Try to Work a Golden

Honestead, July 26.—A quixotic attempt on the part of some newspaper correspondents who were anxious to get home and also to score a golden scoop to settle the famous workingmen wage difficulty has resulted in lamentable failure. The scheme in substance as outlined by the scheme in substance as failure. The scheme in substance as outlined by its originator was that the correspondents should send a committee to Hugh O'Donnell and propose to him that the scribes in the plot, self-selected on account of their belief of their personal prominence among their fellow workers, should go to Mr. Potter, superintendent of the Carnesra works at ers, should go to Mr. Potter, superintendent of the Carnegie works at Homestead, and agree to act as mediators in the settlement of the lockout between the company and the men. This committee called on O'Donnell yesterday and made the proposition. Mr. O'Donnell was unwell and worried, and he gave his con-sent to the tender half unthinkingly. some members of the committee went their report and the whole number went to see Mr. Potter, Mr. Potter treated the correspondents courteously. He said the company did not bear malice toward its former employes, but it could not take back certain of the leaders, particularly those against whom criminal charges had been made. The company was willing, he said to propose a scale of a minimum of \$22 billet rate on a \$264 basis. The company did not care to deal with the Amalgated association but it would sanction an agreement for quarterly conferences between a committee chosen by the mill workers and three officers of the steel company.

New York, July 26.—Herr most was seen at his office today and said he could prove that he had nothing to do with the shooting of Frick. He was good anarchists and sensible fellows. They had been agents for him in other

thinks that Rarkman actor alone. If there was any plot it was concocted by the autonomists and not Mre. Ida Hoffman, who gave bail for Most in 1886, when he was in trouble, died last night. She was the wife of

Dr. Hoffman, also an enthusiastic an Troops Are Leaving

HOMESTEAD, July 26.—The city troop of Philadelphia at 2 o'clock this afternoon started on its journey home over the Pennsylvania railroad. The Eighth followed. The Fourteent regiment will go home tomorrow, and the Thirteenth General Snowden will probably send home a regiment or two a day intil all but three regiments have gone.

TOURISTS IN PERIL Sad Accident to a Party of Americans

in Switzerland. Beane, July 26 .- A sad accident oc

of the River Reuss, canton of Uri, which rises near Mount St. Gothard and enters Lake Lucerne after a course of thirty miles, in which the river descends 4,500 feet. Five American ladies and gentlemen, who have been tour-ing in Switzerland, were drifting in a boat in this rapid stream, the gentle-men guiding the craft. They were ap-proaching the bridge known as the Capelibrucke, which connects the two parts of the city of Lucerne, situated on both banks of the Reues. The current was unusually swift on account of the melting snow, and the gentlemen, notwithstanding strenuous efforts, found themselves craft was spun around by the current and carried swiftly on, the ladies cling gentlemen vainly striving with the oars to keep it out of danger.

The boat was smashed to pieces and

the tourists were left struggling in the water. One lady sank with a piercing shrick, and the others were about to go under when the spectators, who had been busy from the first preparing for the rescue, extended help to the un-

fortunates. The name of the unfortunate lady was Anne Sorge. She was 30 years of age and resided in St. Joseph, Mo. Her body has not been recovered.

HEAVIEST IN YEARS

The Mortality Record in Cleveland Un

precedented.
CLEVELAND, July 26,—The most alarming in reality that this city has had for years was the one for the

twenty-four hours ending at noon day. There were reported at the health office during that time 408 deaths. The intense heat of the past few days was directly responsible for seventy-five per cent of the deaths. Forty of the victims were children unper two years of age and the princips causes of death in their cases was chol era infantum, exhaustion, marasmus

her own throat. In her excitement she forgot all about carrying out the latter part of her plan. He then stated that he thought she was insane, but indicated how she might not be. The witness thought she was a subject for medical treatment in an asylum. In

NEED FOR A CHANGE

The State Bar Association Dis-

RELIEF FOR SUPREME COURT

And Concludes That a Change in Existing Rules Is Imperative-Other

The second annual meeting of the

Michigan State Bar association was called to order in Judge Groves' court room yesterday afternoon at 2:30 by President T. J. O'Brien of this city. The meeting was not largely attended by members outside the city owing to many of them being at the weather resorts. Among those from different portions of the state were noticed Jussee Grant of the supreme court, Judge Cahill of Laneing; Dallas Bourdeman, Kalamazoo; Michael Brown, Big Rap-Rapids; John C. Patterson, Marshall, L. M. Keating, Muskegon; W. H. Wells, Detroit; J. E. Sawyer, Ann Arbor; S. M; Irish, Kalamazoo. The following mem-bers of the local bar were also in attenbers of the local bar were also in attendance Ex-Mayor Uhl, T. F. McGarrry, ex-Justice Champlin, W. F. McKnight, Judge Grove, N. A. Fletcher, Fred W. Stevens, J. H. Tateum, W. W. Taylor, William Alden Smith, Ruben Hatch, W. W. Hyde, Mayor Stuart, Court Stenographer Walsh, Moses Taggart, Clark H. Gleason, Judge Adsit, Judge Haggerty, T. F. Carroll, Myron H. Walker, Peter Doran, Justice Montgomery and Judge Perkins.

Owing to the absence of Secretary D. F. Glidden of Detroit Ralph Stone of

Owing to the absence of Secretary D. F. Glidden of Detroit Ralph Stone of this city was elected temporary secre-

The first business brought before the meeting was receiving proposals for membership. On motion of Dallas Bandeman of Kalamazoo the rules Bandeman of Kaismazoo the rules were suspended and a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Bourdeman, Michael Brown, Big Rapids, and E. D. Barry of this city, was appointed by the president to receive and pass upon applications for membership. The following new members were then elected upon recommendation of the committee: Fred W. Stevens, Grand Rapids; Thomas C. Clark and L. N. Keating Thomas C. Clark and L. N. Keating of Muskegon; John W. Champlin, George Hefferon, Harry D. Jewell, Ralph Stone and Martin Rozema, Grand Rapids; John H. Palmer, Big Rapids; Russell R. Pealer, Three Rivers; Hugh P. Stewart, Centerville. Benjamin F. Heckert, Paw Paw; Handrich Hart and Philip Paddaga. nibal Hart and Philip Padgham, Alle-gan; Herbert E. Thirsor, Marshall

Lorenzo T. Durand, Saginaw.

President O'Brien then delivered his annual address, the substance of which

President O'Brien's Address There is probably no state in the union which can boast a better bar than that of Michigan nor in which the members of the legal profession have a higher regard to all that is best in legal practice. It is not only suitable, but it state having attained the age of Michigan to meet at intervals and reason to of useless or vicious laws and to recom-mend such reforms as their united experience may suggest. The members of the profession in Michigan have been slow in recognizing this duty while in the meantime those of other state have been active and successful in the directions indicated. The time has come when it seems to me active meas ures should be taken through this assoand admission to the bar. The method of admitting to the bar has been so simple and informal as to amount to little more than a farce. The loose manner in which students are permitted to come to the bar results in loose bers of the bar when they are admitted. The tone of the profession is thus lowered, and not only are incompetent persons admitted to do much mischief but dishonest ones are also free to play upon an unsuspecting clientage

Rules for Admission to the Bar the American Bar association, and th president recommends to the state as-sociation the resolutions adopted by the American, that the power of admitting members to the bar and the supervising of their professional conduct be lodged referred to a permanent commission appointed by the court in order that a full and systematic knowledge of elementary law may always be exacted as a condition of admission; also that at least two years of study shall be releast two years of study shall be required of every student before he presents himself for admission. The examining commission, the president thinks, should be appointed for a term of years, and be so adjusted that a part only should go out each year.

The president calls attention to certain the president calls attention

uniform in every state and discusses them. These subjects are marriage and divorce as the most important, insolvency, forms or notarial certificates, acknowledgement and execution of deeds, execution and probate of wills and descent and distribution of property. Some of these subjects have al-ready been more or less considered.

For several years attempts have been made to induce congress to enact a uni-form system of bankruptcy. Michican has reached a point in age and com-mercial activity when it would be a real gainer by the existence of such a iaw. It is true that congress is loth to put upon the country a system which in the past has proved to be an utter failure, but it seems to me that through the courts of equity of the United States already established such a law could be enforced and adminis-tered for the benefit of creditor and debtor alike. In addition to the wall actived practice of these courts, a power to discharge in suitable cases and some regulations touching the procedure would alone be needed to make

such a law effective.

I desire to bring to the attention of the association without recommendajudges and the tenure of their offices.
The judgesty is one of the three powers under our system of government, and to the common mind stands in the same rank as the other two. It is notorious, however, that it is the weaker of the three, as it is very largely under the control of the legislature, and by its very nature can only act upon mat-

ters brought before it by higants and public officers. When it was decided to have an elective judiciary fears were entertained in some quarters that the system would be destructive of the independence of the judges. I doubt whether this has been the case.

Michigan has adopted the elective system, and it is doubtful if the people would vote to autotitute the other plan. At the same time it may be considered if the tenure of office is not too short. Under the elective system we should mitigate as far as possible the personal obligation of the judge to the litigant and to political parties, and leave him wholly free in the exercise of an honest judgment, unprejudiced and unbiased by fear or by favor. I suggest that the judges of our supreme court should hold their offices for a period of at least fifteen years, and that they should not be eligible for reelection.

election.

All practicing lawyers have seen the absurd results often attending trial by jury. After the parties to a suit have spent a large amount of time and money in the preparation and trial of a cause it sometimes happens that a minority of one or two jurors defeat a final decision and that, too, upon some absurd theory or reason not legitimately in the case or perhaps a reason which could not be safely stated. We are content in our appelate court to which could not be safely stated. We are content in our appelate court to have causes finally disposed of by a majority of the judges; in arbitrations, made up usually of three persons, we are content to have the concurrence of two; and yet in an unwiedly body composed of twelve untrained men we require that all shall concur in a verdict.

A large percentage of the cases submitted to the juries do not warrant the outlay of a second trial and I fancy a defeated party would be just as content if the verdict should be by, say, nine of the jurors as though all had concurred. Under our present system one mind may be equal in weight to the remaining eleven; a plan which permits one man through motives of dishonesty or through stupidity to defeat the united efforts of eleven others. I firmly believe that in this respect there should be a change and that in jury trials a verdict of less than the whole number should be acceptable.

ble. Under our present laws the legislature must assemble early in January any may continue in session as long as their sweet will dictates. There is, of course, a certain amount of legitimate business which calls them together, but I doubt whether this duty need or I doubt whether this duty need or should be allowed to occupy more than four months. Apart from everything else the legislature is an expensive body and in late years especially the method of the members in failing to promptly attend to what there is to do and in continuing the session beyond all reason has come to be an abuse and a by word. It is explained that a large part of the It is explained that a large part of the time is occupied in passing upon amendments to the charters of munipal bodies. In some of the states i uniform law in respect to municipal charters has been adopted and has been found estisfactory. The right of the people of a town or a city to go to the legislature each year and wrangle over proposed amendments is of doubtful value to the municipality in question.

On the other hand if brought under could be much more readily performed, a vast amount of higation would be avoided and the people in interest would be far better off; but if special charters are still to be tolerated then there is no sense in vesting in the legis. lature the power to grant or after them. It would be much more simple, inexpensive or satisfactory to provide a commission or committee which should thus avoid the excuse for at least sixty days of the legislature.

The people of this state have been

of the judges of the court of last re-sort; they have been not only men of high character, great learning and undoubted integrity, but they have also to the last degree been industrious in the performance of their duty. Within the last ten years, however, the business of the court has been so far increased that it has been physically impossible to decide all the cases promptly and at the same time give to them that con-sideration which should be given by the court of last resort in a great state, and which the litigants have a right to were greatly interested in a paper read by Chief Justice Champlin on this sub-ject. His statement of fact and his words of warning were startling to most of those present, but I know of no steps since taken to remedy what is a confessed evil. Matters Continually Growing Worse

Since that paper was read the situa-tion has gone from bad to worse and the court has given up all hope of keeping up, adjourning the April term without finishing its calendar. The June term amply left matters in a worse condition still. The explanation is found in the increase of business and it is the duty of the legislature to provide some remedy for the future. It has been suggested that the business of the court of last resort must be decreased. There are one or two different metods of bringing this about. As a rule circuit judges are not overworked. The state might be divided worked. The state might be divided into judicial districts and three or more judges might eit together and in a summary and inexpensive way listen to appeals in all cases where the amount in dispute might be less than say \$500. It would seem that an appelate court of this character would come as near dopreme court is now able to do where the chief consideration of each case is himited substantially to the judge who writes the opinion. Of course in spec-ial instances cases might be sent to the supreme court. It has also been sugapprene court. It has also been sug-gested that an appellate court like that above pointed out might be elected in-dependently of and in addition to the present system of circuit judges.

The objection to this plan would be largely the additional expense to the state. Still another plan has been engetate. Still another pian has been eng-gested by which the system should re-main as at present, and the relief come through an additional number of jus-tices of the supreme court. This pian would also be inexpensive, and if other-wise satisfactory ought to be adopted. I fear, however, that if there should be

BLEW UP A SEWER

Frightful Accident in a St Louis Drain.

LIST OF KILLED AND INJURED

By an Explosion of Gasoline and the Callapsing of Buildings in a Sower, The injured.

Sr. Locus, July 26 .- Three persons were killed, three soriously injurand three men are missing as the result of the explosion of gas in a newer in the central part of this city this evening. The list is as follows: Dead,

Carl Froms, wholesale liquor dealer, No. 1014 South Fourth street. CHARLES MILLER, bartender, No. 1014

South Fourth street. Mrs. Tenr, No. 1014 South Fourth

Injured Two children of Mrs. Temp, seri-

R. J. Trunstall, fatally. Missing—Three unknown men who were in Fuch's place.

The explosion occurred at 4:25 p. m. The Mill Creek sewer is one of the main sewers in the city, draining a densely populated district. Its capacity was the roughly tested by the great Waters-Pierce oil fire of Wednesday last, and to this fire is attributed today's explosion. It is believed that the gasoline from the out tanks in some manner accumulated in the sewer and exploded. The force was terrific. Manholes weighing 200 pounds were thrown into the air along the line of the sewer. It runs under Carl Fuchs' wholesale inquer store at 1,014 South Fourth street and under the yards of the Iron Mountain railway just south

Destroyed the Building The interior of Fuch's place, a three story brick building was completely destroyed. The building caved in and fell into the sewer beneath, carrying with it Fuch, his bartender, Charles Miller and four men who were in the place at the time and about 100 barrels of whisky. Mrs. Temp, who was stand-ing on the porch of the third floor, was thrown fifty feet and so badly injured that she died at 11 p. m.

of that place.

The damage done in the railroad yards, while extensive, was not a-rious. The sewer was exposed for a distance of about 500 feet and several cars standing on the track immediately above the sewer fell in. So great was the force of the explosion, however, that all the cars in the yard were derailed. The experience of R. J. Trustall was a startling one. He was in Fuch's saloon at the time of the explosion.

Fell Into the Sewer. When the floor caved in with the other occupants he fell into the sewer beneath, but forionately was carried by the swift waters away from the the debris like the other men. He was carried along by the water in the under ground sewer a distance of 500 feet un-til he reached the railroad yards, here he was observed floating upon the water unconscious, by some of the men who had rushed to the place immediately after the explosion. He cannot recover. The fire department was called out to search the ruins for dead. So strong was the odor of the gasoline that the men could work only a short time before being overcome. The body of Miller was the first found, being buried under the bar. The work

ARRESTED FOR STEALING. An Illinois Man Taken in by the Police on

was prosecuted under electric light at night, and at 11 p.m. the mangled body

of Fuchs was found pinioned under th

The chief of police received a tele gram yesterday from Ross A. Harris of Wheaton, Ill., requesting the arrest of William J. Allen at the Western hotel Allen was screeted last night by Officer Chaffer. When taken to the station Allen said he came from Wheaton a little over a week ago and before he left there he heard that \$600 had been stolen from a man named Parks, but that he was in no way con-nected with the theft. He also said the man who had asked that he be arrested is his uncle. Allen has been at the Western hotel since he arrived in the city and has been doing no work.

Shot Three Officers.

Mount Sternano, Ky., July 26.—A starting tragedy occurred near this place this morning. An unknown desperado stole a horse and started for Lexington. Being pursued he took to the mountains. Janior Cananaugh Tipton and deputies Thomas Howard and George Rayburn started in pursual and overtook him in a house. They attempted to arrest him and he began firing, killing both Tipton and Howard and mortally wounding Rayburn. A posse has gone after him. He will be lynched if caught.

Row in the Whisky Truet.

Sr. Louis, July 26.-Private advices received from New York indicate that trouble is brewing for the whisky trust, this time from within its own ranks. It is stated that financiers who have been prominent in its management are preparing to see the directors and to demand an examination of the books, the purpose being to ascertain whether or not dividends have been paid when none was earned. That this has been done is freely asserted, and some cockbulders declare that they are determined to sift the matter to the bottom.

Daniel Dougherty Im PRILADELPHIA, July 26.

Campus, N. J., July 28.—James Mor-ton, the negro murderer who was to have been langed here this coming Fri-day, was today reprieved by the gov-ernor for thirtly days.

W. L. Wilson Renorm